

# THE LOUISVILLE WEEKLY JOURNAL.

VOLUME XXXIV.

WEEKLY JOURNAL  
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
PRENTICE, HENDERSON, & OSBORNE.

JOURNAL OFFICE BUILDING  
GRAND STREET, BETWEEN THIRD AND FOURTH.

Subscription Price—*in Advance*—*Daily Journal*  
\$2; *Country Daily* \$1.50; *Tri-Weekly* \$2; *Weekly*, single  
copy \$1; *Specimen* or *more* \$1.50; *Evening Bulletin*  
\$1; *mailed* \$2.

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for money due us for subscription to our paper.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 18, 1862.

Mr. YEAMAN'S ELECTION.—The Hon. Geo. H. Yeaman has been elected to Congress from the Owensboro District. We copy the following paragraphs from a letter written by him on the 26th ult., to the Rockport (Ind.) Democrat:

*Dear Sir: I must congratulate you and the people of Kentucky upon the glad tidings of*

*your great conservative victory.*

*It has strengthened the hearts of the Union*

*men of this State, and has made some amends*

*for the depressing effect of the late radical*

*measures.*

*The position of the Union men of the Border*

*States and the position of the Democrats of*

*the Northern States have been intensely un-*

*fortunate, and discouraging and annoying to*

*the Union men, but the*

*republicans of the South, and in despic-*

*able contempt of the Union men, have*

*been hard on; and it has required patient, ten-*

*per, and strong shoulders to carry all that has*

*been heaped upon us.*

*If we have shown our faith by our works,*

*the world has seen it, and their magnanimity by*

*their forbearance, and by their willingness to*

*do justice to those who have assailed them and the govern-*

*ment of the Union.*

*Our men are not without concern if it exists,*

*or is not.*

*It is a spectacle which history cannot fail to*

*note, and to hold up to the admiration of the*

*world.* To us, however, it is the same, and at the

*same time, a source of shame, if he*

*will, have the benefit of his defender, is an*

*act of heroic generosity, worthy the blood of*

*the world.*

*And now excuse me for one suggestion in*

*regard to the Democracy—Is there no danger*

*that they will mistake their opposition to the*

*Administration for the love of the Union?*

*Or in other words, is it the zeal of their op-*

*position to the progress of radicalism that they*

*will forget to oppose with equal zeal the progress*

*of the rebellion? The Union men of Ken-*

*tucky are not without concern if it exists,*

*or is not.*

*\* \* \* \* \**

*Just as far as the Democratic members of*

*the North make it, and we cordially endorse them.*

*The great masses of the Democracy in the*

*Northern States have done a patriotic and no-*

*ble duty, and the whole country is under deep*

*obligations to them.*

*We believe that they*

*are acting in conjunction with the conserva-*

*tives who were never of their party, have per-*

*formed a work, which, if turned rightly to account,*

*will be the salvation of the Union and the*

*Constitution.*

*Undoubtedly however the danger which*

*Mr. Yeaman indicates is not all imaginary.*

*There is evident danger, that some of those*

*who sided in achieving the glorious result of*

*the late elections, may, in the zeal of their*

*opposition to radicalism, forget to oppose with*

*equal zeal the progress of the rebellion—dan-*

*ger that they will direct their strength so en-*

*tirely against the abolitionists that they will*

*have little or none left to direct against those*

*Southern enemies who are fighting for our*

*Union's permanent disruption.* We have seen

*all along with much gratification that the*

*whole of the important Democratic organs of*

*the East, such as the New York Journal of*

*Commerce, the Boston Post, the Boston Con-*

*sider, and the Detroit Free Press, while ear-*

*nestly and powerfully and unceasingly bat-*

*tling against radicalism in all its forms, have*

*hated it less earnestly and powerfully and*

*unceasingly against the rebellion, supporting*

*the Administration in all just efforts to pro-*

*mote the welfare of the Union and the*

*Confederation.*

*Gen. McClellan and Gen. Burnside, the*

*retiring commanders of the army of the Potomac*

*and the army gone, set an excellent example*

*for their friends. Both departed them-*

*selves as true soldiers and patriots, devot-*

*ing all their thoughts to their country.*

*They spoke of each other in the most friendly*

*and loyal manner.* Gen. Burnside, in his address,

*said that he was fully identified with the sol-*

*ders in their feelings of respect and esteem*

*for Gen. McClellan, and his opponents and*

*enemies. Many of them seem to feel more inter-*

*ested in their little conflict with each other than*

*in the war between the United States and the*

*Confederacy.*

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**EG** A prolongation of the war is ardently desired by the rebels, as they think it will increase the chances of recognition for the Southern Confederacy by the leading European powers. The deplorable failure of their recent raids upon Maryland and Kentucky has convinced them of the impossibility of transferring the war and its attendant desolation to the States which have remained true to the Union and loyal to the Government. They have found that the curse of rebellion, though temporarily removed from their parent nest in the Confederacy, "still comes home to roost." Their great object now is to permit no reverse, even if they can achieve no success. The negative advantage of not receiving an overwhelming defeat they regard as a positive victory, since a show of vigorous opposition, tenacity of purpose, and powers of endurance, are as important to them just now for the manufacture of recognition capital in the European markets as would be the results of a favorable campaign. They have not disbursed their minds of the insane idea that the whole world is the object of King Cotton, and that when he goes the rest affects not.

And seems to shake the spheres,

the manufacturing interests which control all

christendom must pay tribute to him, shout,

"a present deity" and fall at his feet in com-

pacency recognition. It may seem strange

that they have so long hoped against hope and

that they suffer themselves to be tickled with

every straw which they imagine shows how

the wind blows, but the whole rebellion has

been an infatuation, and this hope of recogni-

tion, like jealousy, "makes the meat it feeds on."

The result is that they go blindly on in

"in rage strike wide," and, when they find

that they cannot punish loyalty with the

science of "Tom Hyer or Heenan," they sub-

due the half-bred obstacy and endurance

of Dear Uncle" who could receive a blow on

his forehead which would have prostrated an ox.

They have none of the old Titanic force

which would have attempted to scale the

heavens of recognition, but in an interval of

their intoxication, they sit quietly down,

waiting for events, as the old tailor waited for

his old master to come round! Let us see now

how far they make confession of wrong while

they are praying for the consummation of their

hopes. The Richmond Examiner, however, refers to the

rebel Belvoir as being "forward

as a red-paw to take the shattered chestnut

out of the fire of France and England," says—

The effect of recognition would be very ad-

vanturous to the South. In the eye of Interna-

tional Law we should be liable to re-

quest, not only as an independent, but as

an integral part of the community. At

present, the attitude of the world towards us

is merely one of mere toleration. We are as

yet, in the eye of diplomacy and of established

constitutional authorities. At present, the oppor-

tunity of this war, is in the eye of regular au-

thority, upon us. Recognition would, *ipso*

facto, reverse and turn us upside down,

and *inversely* attach us to this up-

on-our-ownshoulders upon this up-

on-our-own shoulder to this up-



